

Remarks

Claims 1-41 are pending in the application. All claims stand rejected. By this paper, all independent claims are amended. No new matter has been added. Claims 14-18, 34, 35, and 38 are cancelled. Reconsideration of the remaining claims is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 2, 7, 8, 12, 21, 22, 27, 28, 32, and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Japanese Patent Publication No. 11-098484 to Hamada ("Hamada"). By this paper independent, claim 1 has been amended to include the limitation of the bendable coupling extending from the base in a longitudinal direction and further extending in a transverse direction such that upon mounting the base to the top side of the display the bendable coupling extends above the top side and adjacent a screen portion of the display. Support is found for this limitation in Figures 1-4 and the accompanying text.

Hamada discloses a flexible member that extends upward from a stand or a keyboard. Figures 5 and 6. In Hamada, the flexible member does not extend from a base that is mountable to the display. Hamada does not teach a bendable coupling that extends in a longitudinal direction and in a transverse direction as recited and defined in the specification. Hamada further does not teach a bendable coupling that extends above a top side of a display. In Hamada, the flexible member is only disclosed as extending from a base in contact with a surface.

The present invention positions a camera assembly to hang an optic bundle or camera from a top side of a display. Unlike Hamada, additional desktop space is not required. Furthermore, a camera assembly mounted to a display is less likely to be

disturbed. As can be appreciated, during videoconferencing items may be moved on a desktop which increases the likelihood of disturbing the apparatus of Hamada. In the embodiment of Figure 6 of Hamada, the flexible member extends from a keyboard. In such an embodiment, a camera experiences vibration and movement that accompanies use of a keyboard. As a display is stationary, the present invention advantageously positions a base and bendable coupling to the display so that a camera remains stationary. Thus, in the present invention, a camera assembly remains stationary and in a position where it is unlikely to be disturbed.


An anticipation under section 102 is proper only if the reference shows exactly what is claimed. Titanium Metals Corp. v. Banner, 778 F.2d 775, 780, 227 USPQ 773, 777 (Fed. Cir. 1985); MPEP § 2131.01. As there is no teaching or suggestion in Hamada of the recited limitations, Hamada cannot anticipate claim 1. The remaining references cited in the Office Action (WO 99/52416 to Justkaitis et al., JP09-307807 to Sato, and United States Patent No. 4,284,898 to Felkel) do not disclose the above discussed limitations and cannot anticipate claim 1.

The remaining independent claims 13, 21, and 41 include similar limitations to those discussed above and likewise represent patentable subject matter. The remaining claims depend from their respective independent claims, include their limitations, and likewise represent patentable subject matter.

In view of the foregoing, all pending claims represent patentable subject matter. A Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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